

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

[66] REYNALDO RODRÍGUEZ-VARGAS,

Defendant.

CRIMINAL.: 11-241 (DRD)

MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION  
RE: RULE 11 PROCEEDINGS (PLEA OF GUILTY)

**I. Procedural Background**

On September 19, 2011, a grand jury returned a nine-count superseding indictment against [66] Reynaldo Rodríguez-Vargas (hereinafter referred to as “defendant”) and other individuals. (Docket No. 582.) The defendant has agreed to plead guilty to count one of the superseding indictment. Count one charges that from in or about the year 1998, and continuing up to and until the return of the superseding indictment, in the District of Puerto Rico, specifically in the Municipality of San Juan, La Perla Ward, and elsewhere within the jurisdiction of this court, Reynaldo Rodríguez-Vargas and others did knowingly and intentionally, combine, conspire, and agree to commit an offense against the United States, that is, to knowingly and intentionally possess with intent to distribute and distribute controlled substances, to wit: in excess of one (1) kilogram of heroin, a Schedule I, Narcotic Drug Controlled Substance; in excess of five (5) kilograms of cocaine, a Schedule II, Narcotic Drug Controlled Substance; in excess of one thousand (1,000) kilograms of marihuana, a Schedule I, Controlled Substance; a detectable amount of oxycodone (commonly known as “Percocet”), a Schedule II Controlled Substance; and/or a detectable amount of alprazolam (commonly known as “Xanax”), a Schedule IV Controlled Substance; within one thousand (1,000) feet of the real property comprising a public school as prohibited by Title 21, United States Code, Sections 841(a)(1) and 860, all in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 846.

## II. Consent to Proceed Before a Magistrate Judge

On April 11, 2012, while assisted by counsel, the defendant, by consent, appeared before the undersigned in order to change his previous not guilty plea to a plea of guilty as to count one of the superseding indictment. In open court the defendant was questioned as to the purpose of the hearing being held and was advised of: (a) the nature and purpose of the hearing; (b) the fact that all inquiries were to be conducted under oath and that it was expected that his answers would be truthful; (c) the potential consequences of lying under oath (such as a perjury charge); and (d) his right to have the change of plea proceedings presided by a district judge instead of a magistrate judge. The defendant was also explained the differences between the appointment and functions of the two. The defendant consented to proceed before the undersigned magistrate judge.

## III. Proceedings Under Rule 11, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure

### A. Rule 11(c)(1) Requirements

Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure governs the acceptance of guilty pleas to federal criminal violations. Pursuant to Rule 11, in order for a plea of guilty to constitute a valid waiver of the defendant's right to trial, guilty pleas must be knowing and voluntary: "Rule 11 was intended to ensure that a defendant who pleads guilty does so with an 'understanding of the nature of the charge and consequences of his plea.'" United States v. Cotal-Crespo, 47 F.3d 1, 4 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1995) (quoting McCarthy v. United States, 394 U.S. 459, 467 (1969)). [There are three core concerns in these proceedings]: 1) absence of coercion; 2) understanding of the charges; and 3) knowledge of the consequences of the guilty plea. United States v. Cotal-Crespo, 47 F.3d at 4 (citing United States v. Allard, 926 F.2d 1237, 1244-45 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1991)).

United States v. Hernández-Wilson, 186 F.3d 1, 5 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1999).

### B. Admonishment of Constitutional Rights

To assure defendant's understanding and awareness of his rights, defendant was advised of his right:

1. To remain silent at trial and be presumed innocent, since it is the government who has the burden of proving his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.
2. To testify or not to testify at trial, and that no adverse inference could be made in relation to his decision not to testify.

3. To a speedy trial before a district judge and a jury, at which he would be entitled to see and cross examine the government witnesses, present evidence on his behalf, and challenge the government's evidence.

4. To have a unanimous verdict rendered by a jury of twelve persons which would have to be convinced of defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt by means of admissible evidence.

5. To use the subpoena power of the court to compel the attendance of witnesses.

Upon listening to the defendant's responses, observing his demeanor and his speaking with his attorney, that to the best of counsel's belief defendant had fully understood his rights, it is determined that defendant is aware of his constitutional rights.

### **C. Consequences of Pleading Guilty**

Upon advising defendant of his constitutional rights, he was further advised of the consequences of pleading guilty. Specifically, defendant was advised that by pleading guilty and upon having his guilty plea accepted by the court, he will be giving up the above rights and will be convicted solely on his statement that he is guilty.

In response to further questioning, defendant was explained and he understood that if convicted on count one as charged he will face not more than twice the following penalties: a term of imprisonment of not less than ten (10) years or more than life, a fine not to exceed \$10,000,000, and a term of supervised release of at least five (5) years. However, if the court accepts the defendant's guilty plea and if the court accepts the amount of narcotics stipulated by the parties in the plea agreement, that is at least five hundred (500) grams but less than two (2) kilograms of cocaine, the penalty for the offense shall be not more than twice the following: a term of imprisonment of not less than five (5) years and not more than forty (40) years, a fine not to exceed \$5,000,000, and a term of supervised release of at least four (4) years.

The defendant was also explained what the supervised release term means and that if he violates the conditions of supervised release, that privilege could be revoked and he could be required to serve an additional term of imprisonment. He was also explained that parole has been abolished. In addition,

defendant was made aware that the court must impose a mandatory penalty assessment of one hundred dollars (\$100) per offense pursuant Title 18, United States Code, Section 3013(a).

**D. “Type C” Plea Agreement<sup>1</sup>**

The parties have entered into a written plea agreement that, upon being signed by the government, defense attorney and defendant, was filed and made part of the record. Defendant was clearly warned and recognized having understood that the court may accept or reject the plea agreement, or may defer its decision whether to accept or reject the plea agreement until it has considered the pre-sentence report. If the court rejects the plea agreement, the court will inform the parties of this fact and afford the defendant an opportunity to withdraw the guilty plea and advise the defendant that if he persists in a guilty plea, the disposition of the case may be less favorable to the defendant than the defendant contemplated in the plea agreement. Defendant acknowledged having understood these explanations and all the terms and conditions of the plea agreement.

**E. Government's Evidence (Basis in Fact)**

The government presented a summary of its evidence consistent with the version of facts of the plea agreement with which the defendant concurred. Accordingly, it is determined that there is a basis in fact and evidence to establish all the elements of the offense charged.

**F. Voluntariness**

The defendant accepted that no threats had been made to induce him to plead guilty and that he did not feel pressured to plead guilty.

**G. Waiver of Appeal**

The defendant was explained, and he understood, that if the court accepts the plea agreement and sentences him according to its terms and conditions, he will be surrendering his right to appeal the sentence and judgment in this case.

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<sup>1</sup> “Plea agreement” refers to the agreement and its supplement.

**IV. Conclusion**

The defendant, by consent, has appeared before me pursuant to Rule 11, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, and has entered a plea of guilty as to count one of the superseding indictment. After cautioning and examining the defendant under oath and in open court, concerning each of the subject matters mentioned in Rule 11, as described in the preceding sections, I find that defendant is competent to enter this guilty plea, is aware of the nature of the offense charged and the maximum statutory penalties that the same carries, understands that the charge is supported by the government's evidence, has admitted to every element of the offense charged, and has done so in an intelligent and voluntary manner with full knowledge of the consequences of his guilty plea. Therefore, I recommend that the court accept the guilty plea of the defendant and that the defendant be adjudged guilty as to count one.

This report and recommendation is filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B). Any objections to the same must be specific and must be filed with the Clerk of Court within fourteen (14) days of its receipt. Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). Failure to timely file specific objections to the report and recommendation is a waiver of the right to review by the district court. United States v. Valencia-Copete, 792 F.2d 4 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1986).

SO RECOMMENDED.

In San Juan, Puerto Rico, this 17<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2012.

s/Marcos E. López  
U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE